



Disaster Management System in the Republic of Korea



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Status and Characteristics of Disasters

- Types of natural disasters include torrential rain, storms, typhoons and heavy snow
- Torrential rain, typhoons and storms account for 84% of the total damage
- The average number of annual natural disasters hitting Korea is placed at seven, with annual average property loss and death toll standing at \$1.1 billion and 129 deaths, respectively
- Korea spends about \$2 billion for rehabilitation of devastated areas per year

Status and Characteristics of Disasters

Heavy Rain

Torrential rain generally occurs from June to August. About two thirds of the annual average precipitation amounting to 1,274 mm is concentrated during this period.

Typhoons

Approximately 26 typhoons occur on the average from July to September every year. Among those, two or three hit Korea.

Storms

Frequently taking place in the ocean from November to February, storms cause significant damage to small fishing vessels, coastal fishery and agricultural facilities.

Heavy Snow Drought Earthquakes etc.

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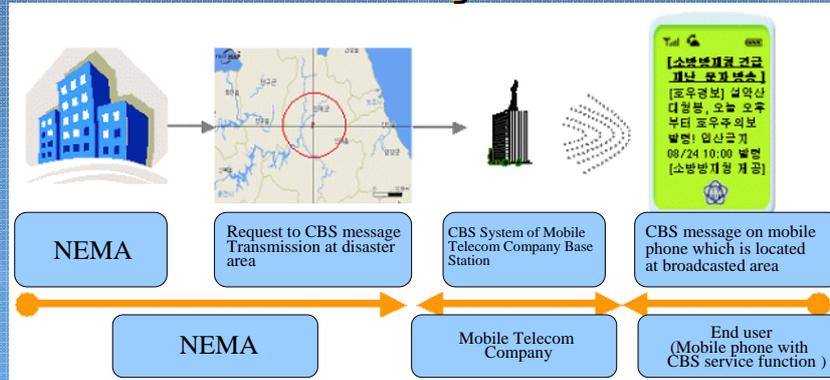
Organization of Government (NEMA)



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Early Warning Systems in Korea

Mobile Phone Broadcasting Service



[CBS Message Transmission flow]

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Early Warning Systems in Korea

Automatic Verbal Notification System



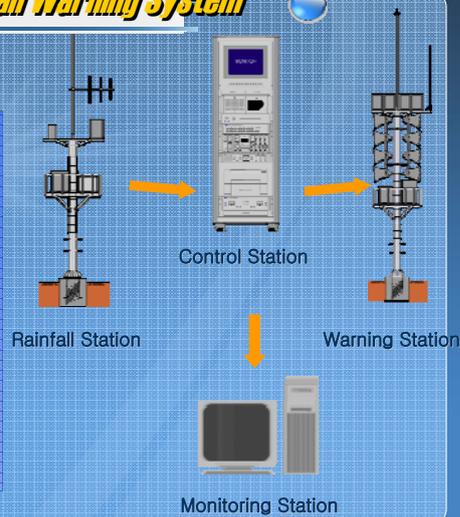
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Early Warning Systems in Korea

Automatic Rainfall Warning System

System Overview

- Automatic rainfall (water level) observing station at the upper and middle area of mountain valley
- Automatic warning system at the lower area
- Automatic remote control/ monitoring station at control center

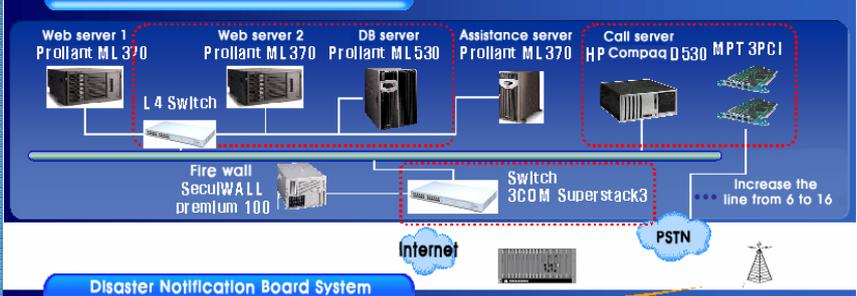


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Early Warning Systems in Korea

Disaster Notification Board System

Management System



Disaster Notification Board System

Wireless Modem M 800
 Typhoon, MAEMI, north-direction ongoing
 Thorough preparation needed
 Newly equipped : 73 sets

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Hyogo Framework Action 3

Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels.

📌 Name of initiative and programme

Promoting Safety Culture and Establishing Disaster Education Institute

📌 Description, objectives, main activities

Establishing the National Disaster Management Institute (NDMI) in March 2006, various disaster-related education materials are available on line for the purpose of activating and promoting safety culture in the private sector, businesses, and NGOs

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Hyogo Framework Action 3

📌 Results and achievements made

- The need for the education of public officials and citizens should be emphasized due to emerging hazards and risks which may result from climate change.
- Various programs such as community emergency response corps, civil monitoring group, and cyber disaster information program are developed to promote citizens' participation.
- The Safety Management Charter has been proposed and a monthly Safety Day has been designated to every 4th day of each month
- Since December 2004, the Korea Disaster and Safety Network has also worked in conjunction with civil volunteers' organization such as Korea Red Cross and other NGOs.

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Hyogo Framework Action 3

Major challenges and lessons and next steps planned

-The number of participating organizations could be larger and that the number of experts and the amount of data in the field of disaster management are also limited.

-More attractive initiatives will be required to promote local and regional safety awareness

- By increasing the number of effective programs, the current system of disaster welfare service will be enlarged, thus providing better education programs as well as more comprehensive disaster management regulations.

Future Challenge

Item	Current	Future
	Central and Response Oriented	
Target	Hazard	Multi-Hazards and Vulnerability
Character	Reactive	Proactive
Authority	Single Agency	Partnership
Approach	Science Driven	Multi-disciplinary approach
Content	Response Management	Risk Management
Relationship	for Communities	with Communities